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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1765.

BOSTON, September 26.

YESTERDAY the Great and General Court of this Province met at the Court-House here.

The SPEECH of His Excellency

FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New England*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To the General Assembly of said Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I HAVE called you together at this unusual Time in Pursuance of the unanimous Advice of a very full Council, that you may take into Consideration the present State of the Province, and determine what is to be done at this difficult and dangerous Conjuncture. I need not recount to you the Violences which have been committed in this Town, nor the Declarations which have been made and still subsist, that the Act of Parliament for granting Stamp-Duties in the British Colonies shall not be executed within this Province. The ordinary executive Authority of this Government is much too weak to contradict such Declarations, or oppose the Force by which they are supported: It has therefore been found necessary to call the whole legislative Power in aid of the executive Government. From this Time this arduous Business will be put into your Hands, and it will become a Provincial Concern.

Upon this Occasion it is my Duty to state to you what will probably be the Consequences, if you should suffer a confirmed Disobedience of this Act of Parliament to take place. I am sensible how dangerous it is to speak out at this Time, and upon this Subject: but my Station will not allow me to be awed or restrained in what I have to say to the General Court; not only my Duty to the King, but my Duty to the Province, my Love of it, my Concern for it oblige me to be plain and explicit upon this Occasion. And I hope no Advocate for Liberty will violate that essential Constitutional Right, Freedom of Speech in General Assembly.

As I desire not to dictate to you, and would avoid all Appearance of doing it, I shall resolve what I have to recommend to your Consideration into meer Questions, and avoid Assertions of my own in Matters which are doubtful. I shall not enter into any Disquisition of the Policy of the Act: It has never been a Part of my Business to form any Judgment of it; and as I have not hitherto had any Opportunity to express my Sentiments of it, I shall not do it now. I have only to say that it is an Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and as such ought to be obeyed by the Subjects of *Great-Britain*. And I trust that the Supremacy of that Parliament over all the Members of their wide and diffused Empire never was and never will be denied within these Walls.

The Right of the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to make Laws for the *American* Colonies, however it has been controverted in *America*, remains indisputable at *Westminster*. If it is yet to be made a Question, who shall determine it but the Parliament? If the Parliament declares that this Right is inherent in them, are they like to acquiesce in an open and forcible Opposition to the Exercise of it? Will they not more probably maintain such Right: and support their own Authority? Is it in the Will, or in the Power, or for the Interest of this Province to oppose such Authority? If such Opposition should be made, may it not bring on a Conteſt, which may prove the most detrimental and ruinous Event which could happen to this People?

It is said that the Gentlemen who opposed this Act in the House of Commons, did not dispute the Authority of Parliament to make such a Law, but argued upon the Inexpediency of it at this Time, and the Inability of the Colonies to bear such an Imposition. These are two distinct Questions which may receive different Answers. The Power of the Parliament to tax the Colonies may be admitted and yet the Expediency of exercising that Power at such a Time and in such a Manner may be denied. But if the Questions are blended together so as to admit of but one Answer, the Affirmative of the Right of Parliament will conclude for the Expediency of the Act. Consider therefore, *Gentlemen*, if you found your Application for Relief upon denying the Parliament's Right to make such a Law, whether you will not take from your Friends and Advocates the Use of those Arguments which are most like to procure the Relief you desire?

You, *Gentlemen of the House of Representatives*, have proposed a Congress of Committees from the Representatives of the several Colonies to consider of a general united dutiful loyal and humble Representation to his Majesty and the Parliament. Are the late Proceedings consistent with the dutiful loyal and humble Representation which you have proposed? Will the denying the Power and Authority of the King and Parliament, be the proper Means to obtain their Favor? If the Parliament should be disposed to repeal this Act, will they probably do it, whilst there subsists a forcible Opposition to the Execution of it? Is it not more probable that they will require a Submission to their Authority as a Preliminary to their granting you any Relief? Consider then whether the Opposition to the Execution of the Act has not a direct Tendency to defeat the Measures you have taken to procure a Repeal of it, if you do not interpose to prevent it.

By this Act all Papers which are not duly stamped are to be null and void; and all Persons who shall sign, engross or write any such Papers, will forfeit, for each Fact, Ten Pounds. If therefore Stamps are not to be used, all public Offices must be shut up: for it cannot be expected that any Officer should incur Penalties much beyond all he is worth, for the sake of doing what will be null and void when it is done. I would therefore desire you to consider what Effects the stopping two Kinds of Offices only, the Courts of Justice and the Custom-House, will have upon the Generality of the People. When the Courts of Justice are shut up, no one will be able to sue for a Debt due to him, or an Injury done to him. Must not then all Credit and mutual Faith cease of Course, and Fraud and Rapine take their Place? Will any one's Person or Property be safe, when their sole Protector the Law is disabled to act? Must not the Hand of Violence be then let loose, and Force of Arms become the only governing Power? Is it easy to form an adequate Idea of a State of general Outlawry? and may not the Reality exceed the worst Idea you can form of it?

If Trade and Navigation shall cease by the shutting up the Ports of this Province for want of legal Clearances; are you sure that all other Ports which can rival these will be shut up also? Can you depend upon recovering your Trade again entire and undiminished, when you shall be pleased to resume it? Can the People of this Province subsist without Navigation for any long Time? what will become of the Seamen who will be put out of Employment? what will become of the Tradesmen who immediately depend upon Navigation for their daily Bread? Will these People endure Want quietly without troubling their Neighbours? What will become of the numberless Families which depend upon Fishery? will they be able to turn the Produce of their Year's Work into the Necessaries of Life without Navigation? Are there not numberless other Families who do not appear immediately concerned in Trade, and yet ultimately depend upon it? Do you think it possible to provide for the infinite Chain of the Dependents upon Trade, who will be brought to Want by the Stopping of it? Is it certain that this Province has a Stock of Provisions within itself sufficient for all its Inhabitants, without the usual Imports? If there should be a Sufficiency in general, can it be distributed among all the Individuals without great Violence and Confusion? In short, can this Province bear a Cessation of Law and Justice, and of Trade and Navigation, at a Time when the Business of the Year is to be wound up, and the severe Season is hastily approaching? These are serious and alarming Questions which deserve a cool and dispassionate Consideration.

I would not willingly aggravate the Dangers which are before you: I do not think it very easy to do it: This Province seems to me to be upon the Brink of a Precipice; and that it depends upon you to prevent its falling. Possibly I may fear more for you than you do for yourselves: but in the Situation you now stand, a Sight of your Danger is necessary to your Preservation; and it is my Business to open it to you. But I do not pretend to enumerate all the Evils which may possibly happen; several, and some of no little Importance, will occur to you, though they have been omitted by me. In a Word, Gentlemen, never were your Judgment and Prudence so put to a Trial, as they are like to be upon the present Occasion.

I am aware that Endeavours have been, or may be used, to lessen my Credit with you, which I have hitherto always studied to improve to the Advantage of the Province. Violences seldom come alone: the same Spirit which pulls down Houses attacks Reputations. The best Men in the Province have been much injured in this Way: I myself have not escaped this Malignity. But I shall not lower myself so as to answer such Accusers: to you I shall always owe such Explanations as shall be necessary to the Improvement of a good Understanding between us. However, I will take this Opportunity to declare publicly, that ever since I have sat in this Chair, I have been constantly attentive to the true Interests of this Province according to the best of my Understanding, and have endeavoured to promote them by all Means in my Power. The Welfare of this People is still uppermost in my Heart: and I believe no Man feels more for them than I do at this present Time.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I must recommend to you to do an Act of Justice, which at the same Time will reflect Credit upon yourselves: I mean to order a Compensation to be made to the Sufferers by the late Disturbances. Their Losses are too great for them to let down with; one of them amounts to a very large Sum. You must be sensible that it will be expected that these Damages be made good: and it will be better for you to do it of your own Accord before any Requisition is made to you. An Estimate of these Damages is made by a Committee of the Council pursuant to Order, which will be laid before you.

Gentlemen,

I am sensible of the Difficulty of the Part you have to act; it may not be sufficient for you to be convinced of the Necessity of a Submission to the Law for the present, unless the same Conviction shall be extended to the People in general. If this should be so, I can only desire you to use all Means to make yourselves well acquainted with the Exigency of the present Time; and if you shall be perswaded that a Disobedience of the Act is productive of much more Evil than a Submission to it can be, you must endeavour to convince your Constituents of the Truth of such Perswasion. In such Case I shall readily grant you a Recess for a sufficient Time; and I shall be ready to concur with you in all other legal Measures to provide for the Safety of the People in the best Manner.

Council-Chamber, September 25, 1765. Fra. Bernard.

BY Order of His Majesty's

Justices of the Superiour Court at *Worcester*, *Sept.* 20th 1765. THIS is to give Notice to all Persons interested in Lot No. XII. lying in *Oakham* in the County of *Worcester*, containing 250 Acres, that *Isaac Stone* of *Rutland*, has petitioned the said Court to cause Partition to be made of the said Lot, and one half Part thereof, which he claims as his Right, to be set off to him to hold in severalty, and that the Consideration of the said Petition is referr'd to the Superior Court to be held in *Boston* by Adjournment, on the 15th of *October* next, when any Person interested in said Lot may be heard touching the said Petition, if they see meet.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. PRUDENCE PARTRICK, late of *Lancaster*, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment:—And such as have any Demands on said Estate, are desired forthwith to bring in their Claims to *Josiah Swan*, of *Lancaster*, or *William Sever* of *Worcester*, Administrators to said Estate.

September 19, 1765.

(a) vide page 453 454

Vide page 163—177 vide The Stamp Act page 531 Print at Oliver's & Hutchinson's
& vide page 163.—177 vide the Circular Letter & the Margin page 180.

Continuation of the Piece begun our Paper of Auguſt the 12th, and continued in that of the 19th, upon the Canon and Feudal Laws.*

TO have holden their lands, allodially, or for every man to have been the ſovereign lord and proprietor of the ground he occupied, would have conſtituted a government, too nearly like a commonwealth.—They were contented therefore to hold their lands of their King, as their ſovereign Lord, and to him they were willing to render homage: but to no meſne and ſubordinate Lords, nor were they willing to ſubmit to any of the baſer ſervices.—In all this, they were ſo ſtrenuous, that they have even tranſmitted to their poſterity, a very general contempt and deteſtation of holdings by quit rents: As they have alſo an hereditary ardor for liberty and thirſt for knowledge.—

They were convinced by their knowledge of human nature derived from hiſtory and their own experience, that nothing could preſerve their poſterity from the encroachments of the two ſyſtems of tyranny, in oppoſition to which, as has been obſerved already, they erected their government in church and ſtate, but knowledge diffuſed generally thro' the whole body of the people.—Their civil and religious principles, therefore, conſpired to prompt them to uſe every meaſure, and take every precaution in their power, to propagate and perpetuate knowledge. For this purpoſe they laid, very early the foundations of colleges, and inveſted them with ample priviledges and emoluments; and it is remarkable, that they have left among their poſterity, ſo univerſal an affection and veneration for thoſe ſeminaries, and for liberal education, that the meaneſt of the people contribute chearfully to the ſupport and maintenance of them every year, and that nothing is more generally popular, than projections for the honour, reputation and advantage of thoſe ſeats of learning. But the wiſdom and benevolence of our fathers reſted not here. They, made an early proviſion by law, that every town conſiſting of ſo many families, ſhould be always furniſhed with a grammar ſchool.—They made it a crime for ſuch a town to be deſtitute of a grammar ſchool maſter, for a few months, and ſubjected it to an heavy penalty.—So that the education of all ranks of people was made the care and expence of the public in a manner, that I believe has been unknown to any other people ancient or modern.

The conſequences of theſe eſtabliſhments we ſee and feel every day.—A native of America who cannot read and write is as rare an appearance, as a Jacobite or a Roman Catholic, i. e. as rare as a Comet or an Earthquake—It has been obſerved, that we are all of D. Mayhews. lawyers, divines, politicians and philoſophers—* And I have good authorities to ſay that all candid foreigners who have paſſed thro' this country, and converſed freely with all ſorts of people here, will allow, that they have never ſeen ſo much knowledge and civility among the common people in any part of the world——It is true, there has been among us a party for ſome years, conſiſting chiefly, not of the deſcendants of the firſt ſettlers of this country, but of high churchmen and high ſtateſmen, imported ſince, who affect to cenſure this proviſion for the education of our youth as a needleſs expence, and an impoſition upon the rich in favour of the poor—and as an inſtitution productive of idleneſs and vain ſpeculation among the people, whoſe time and attention it is ſaid ought to be devoted to labour, and not to public affairs or to examination into the conduct of their ſuperiours —And certain officers of the crown, and certain other miſſionaries of ignorance, foppery, ſervility and ſlavery, have been moſt inclined to countenance and increaſe the ſame party.——Be it remembred however that liberty muſt at all hazards be ſupported. We have a right to it, derived from our Maker. But if we had not, our fathers have earned, and bought it for us, at the expence of their eaſe, their eſtates, their pleaſure, and their blood.—And liberty cannot be preſerved without a general knowledge among the people, who have a right from the frame of their nature, to knowledge, as their great Creator who does nothing in vain, has given them underſtandings, and a deſire to know —but beſides this they have a right, an indiſputable, unalienable, indefeaſible divine right to that moſt dreaded, and envie kind of knowledge, I mean of the characters & conduct of their rulers.—Rulers are no more than attorneys, agents and truſtees for the people; and if the cauſe, the intereſt and truſt is inſidiouſly betray'd, or wantonly triſled away, the people have a right to revoke the authority, that they themſelves have deputed, and, to conſtitute abler and better agents, attorneys and truſtees.—And the preſervation of the means of knowledge, among the loweſt ranks, is of more importance to the public, than all the property of all the rich men in the country—It is even of more conſequence to the rich themſelves, and to their poſterity—The only queſtion is whether it is a public emolument? and if it is, the rich ought undoubtedly to contribute in the ſame proportion, as to all other public burdens, i. e. in proportion to their wealth which is ſecured by public expences——But none of the means of information are more ſacred, or have been cheriſhed with more tenderneſs and care by the ſettlers of America, than the Preſs.—Care has been taken, that the art of printing ſhou'd be encouraged, and that it ſhould be eaſy and cheap and ſafe for any perſon to communicate his thoughts to the public.—And you, Meſſieurs Printers, whatever the tyrants of the earth may ſay of your paper, have done important ſervice to your country, by your readineſs and freedom in publiſhing the ſpeculations of the curious—The ſtale, impudent inſinuations of ſlander and ſedition, with which the germandizers of power have endeavor'd to diſcredit your paper, are ſo much the more to your honour; for the jaws of power are always opened to devour, and her arm is always ſtretched out if poſſible to deſtroy, the freedom of thinking, ſpeaking and writing.——And if the public intereſt, liberty and happineſs have been in danger, from the ambition or avarice of any great man or number of great men, whatever may be their politeneſs, addreſs, learning, ingenuity, and in other reſpects integrity and humanity, you have done yourſelves honour and your country ſervice, by publiſhing and pointing out that avarice and ambition.—Theſe views are ſo much the more dangerous and pernicious, for the virtues with which they may be accompanied in the ſame character, and with ſo much the more watchful jealouſy to be guarded againſt.——

"Curſe on ſuch virtues, they've undone their country."†

Be not intimidated therefore, by any terrors, from publiſhing with the utmoſt freedom, whatever can be warranted by the laws of your country; nor ſuffer yourſelves to be wheedled out of your liberty, by any pretences of politeneſs, delicacy or decency. Theſe as they are often uſed, are but three different names, for hypocriſy, chicanery and cowardice. Much leſs I preſume will you be diſcouraged by any pretences, that malignant's on this ſide the water will *repreſent* your paper as factious and ſeditious, or that the Great on the other ſide the water will take offence at them.—This Dread of *repreſentation*, has had for a long time in this province effects very ſimilar to what the phyſicians call an hydrophe, or dread of water.—It has made us delirious—And we have ruſhed headlong into the water, till we are almoſt drowned, out of ſimple or phrenſical fear of it.——Believe me, the character of this country has ſuffered more in Britain, by the puſillanimity with which we have borne many inſults and indignities from the creatures of power at home, and the creatures of thoſe creatures here, than it ever did or ever will by the freedom and ſpirit that has been or will be diſcovered in writing, or action.—Believe me my countrymen, they have imbibed an opinion on the other ſide the water, that we are an ignorant, a timid and a ſtupid people, nay their tools on this ſide have often the impudence to diſpute your bravery.—But I hope in God the time is near at hand, when they will be fully convinced of your underſtanding, integrity and courage. But can any thing be more ridiculous, were it not too provoking to be laughed at, than to pretend that offence ſhould be taken at home for writings here?—Pray let them look at home.—Is not the human underſtanding exhauſted there? Are not reaſon, imagination, wit, paſſion, ſenſes and all, tortured to find out ſatyr and invective againſt the characters of the vile and futile fellows who ſometimes get into place and power?—The moſt exceptionable paper that ever I ſaw here, is perfect prudence and modeſty, in compariſon of multitudes of their applauded writings—Yet the high regard they have for the freedom of the Preſs, indulges all.——I muſt and will repeat it, your Paper deſerves the patronage of every friend to his country. And whether the defamers of it are arrayed in robes of ſcarlet or ſable, whether they lurk and ſkulk in an inſurance office, whether they aſſume the venerable character of a Prieſt, the fly one of a ſcrivener, or the dirty, infamous, abandoned one of an informer, they are all the creatures and tools of the luſt of domination——

The true ſource of our ſufferings, has been our timidity.

vide Pa. [To be continued.] 235

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 19

Monday laſt, on Account of the News of a thorough Change in the Miniſtry, our Bells were rung the greateſt Part of the Day; and in the Evening Bonfires were lighted up, and other Demonſtrations of Joy ſhewn.

NEWPORT, *September* 23.

So univerſal a Change in the Departments of Government at Home, was ſcarcely ever known, there being above one hundred of the Nobility and Gentry included in it.

A Gentleman of veracity and knowledge, in England, writes, that he is aſſured, from undoubted Authority, that the new Miniſtry are determined to be very favourable to the colonies, in particular with regard to the extenſion of their commerce.

This day the gentlemen who are appointed commiſſioners from this colony, for the intended congreſs to be held in the city of New-York, are to ſet out for that Place.

New York, Sept. 19

Yeſterday arrived the Lord Hyde Packet boat, Capt. Goddard, from Falmouth, but brings no papers ſo late as have been brought by other veſſels.

Another packet we hear was ready to ſail from Falmouth, but detained on hearing ſomething of the uneaſineſs the Stamp Act had occaſioned in America.

We hear that tho' the meeting of our aſſembly is poſtponed till after the time appointed for the congreſs in this city, yet that there will be a voluntary meeting of moſt of the members and principal gentlemen of the colony, in order to unite in the meaſures to be taken by the commiſſioners appointed by the other colonies to attend the congreſs.

Borough of Elizabeth, Sept. 10th —— Yeſterday was committed to goal, John Prieſtly, of this place, for a debt of Six Pence, and the fees. Hard times!

PORTSMOUTH, *September* 27.

Laſt Saturday Night the Honorable Richard Wibird, Eſq; Judge of Probate for this Province, was ſeiz'd with the Palſy, lay ſpeechleſs 'till Wedneſday Morning and then expir'd, in the 63d Year of his Age.

The ſame Morning about half an Hour after, died the Hon. Joſeph Newmarch, Eſq; of New-Caſtle, near this Town: He was a Judge of the Inferior Court. Both of the above Gentlemen were of His Majeſty's Council for this Province.

Boſton, September 30.

Laſt Friday Afternoon his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to both Houſes of Aſſembly viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THE Importance of the Buſineſs which is now before you requires that there ſhould be the fulleſt Aſſembly that can well be had. But I find that the Courts of Juſtice which are held in different Parts of the Country about this Time have prevented many Members of both Houſes from attending for ſome Time. I therefore think it proper to give you the Receſs I propoſed immediately, hoping that at the next Meeting every Member who is not hindred by abſolute Neceſſity will attend. I do accordingly adjourn this General Court unto Wedneſday the 23d Day of *October*.

Council Chamber.
Sept. 27, 1765. *Fra. Barnard.*

THE following are ſent to us as Copies of his Excellency's Meſſage to both Houſes of Aſſembly, in their late Seſſion, and the Anſwer of the Houſe of Repreſentatives thereto.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

A Ship is arrived in the Harbour with ſtamped Papers on board for the King's Uſe in this Province, and alſo with other ſtamped Papers for the like Uſe for the Province of New Hampſhire and Colony of Rhode Iſland; as Mr. Oliver has declined the Office of Diſtributor of ſtamped Paper, and cannot ſafely meddle with what are arrived, the Care of 'em devolves to this Government, as having a general Charge of the King's Intereſt within it. I have already laid this Matter before the Council, and they have refered it to a General Court. I therefore now apply to you jointly to deſire your Advice and Aſſiſtance in order to preſerve the ſtamped Papers deſign'd for this Government, being the King's Property of very conſiderable Value, ſafe and ſecure for his Majeſty's further Orders. I muſt alſo deſire you at the ſame Time to conſider of the like Preſervative of the ſtamped Papers deſign'd for New-Hampſhire and Rhode-Iſland, if the Diſtributors appointed for thoſe Governments ſhould decline to have the Charge of 'em, and in ſuch Caſe the Care of 'em will devolve to this Government, equally with others.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe having given all due Attention to your Excellency's Meſſage of this Day, beg Leave to acquaint your Excellency, that the ſtamped Papers mentioned in your Meſſage are bro't here without any Directions to this Government: It is the Senſe of the Houſe, that it may prove of ill Conſequence for them any Ways to intereſt themſelves in this Matter; We hope therefore your Excellency will excuſe us, if we cannot ſee our Way clear to give you any Advice or Aſſiſtance herein.

Friday laſt the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, made Choice of Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, to Repreſent them in the General Aſſembly, in the Room of OXENBRIDGE THACHER, Eſq; deceaſed.

We hear that William Story, Eſq; has reſigned the Office of Deputy Regiſter of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in this Province.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. Samuel Bacon, *late of* Salem, *in the County of* Eſſex, *Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accompts to* Jonathan Orne *and* George Smith *of ſaid* Salem, *Executors to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement.*

Salem, Auguſt 21, 1765.

☞ *The Articles of Capitulation between the Connecticut Stampman, and the People there, is in the laſt Page.*

* vide Page 163

† vide the Stamp act page 53

‡ Addiſons Cato. vide the Circular Letter page 180 & the Margin.

BOSTON, September 30.

THE adjournment of the General Assembly was sudden, unexpected and astonishing:—The house of representatives had appointed a committee to prepare an answer to his Excellency's *extraordinary* speech, who we are told would have reported a draft the next day—It creates matter of speculation, that gentlemen should be sent for from every part of the province at so great an expence to the public, in this time of distress, to consult upon affairs of the last importance, and then be dismiss'd before they could even have opportunity to take them into consideration!—We must not presume that his Excellency altered his mind after delivering his speech, from any intelligence that he may have since received from the other side the water, and that the several subjects of it ceas'd to be important in his own apprehension—whether this was the case or not, it is a pity the house could not have had time to have finished their answer; that it might be published, and *undue impressions* upon the minds of the people out of doors prevented thereby: His Excellency has spoke very largely upon the inconveniencies, difficulties and dangerous consequences, which he apprehended would attend a non compliance with the stamp act: Possibly the house might have intimated that this was none of their concern, as it was not in their power to repeal or alter an act of parliament—Besides, there might be the less reason for the assembly to interpose in this affair, as that act is already guarded with the severest penalties, and the stampmen and their abettors, who are the only advocates for it, tell us, that it has in its nature a tendency and even a power of enforcing itself; add to all this that the whole executive power of the province is constitutionally in his Excellency's hands.—But there is no manner of doubt but the guardians of our rights and liberties, who have already in their answer to his Excellency's message, declin'd giving him any advice or assistance with respect to the stamped papers, would have considered the act in another light; as having in its nature a so a tendency totally to overthrow the rights, not only of our province charter, but MAGNA CHARTA (a) itself—This, it is rumour'd would have been the most *explicit* sentiments of the house; we are therefore sorry that his Excellency hath prevented himself and the good people of the province from hearing what their representatives unitedly had to say upon a subject, of all things the most interesting; we will however *presume*, that his Excellency had, what appeared to him at least, *wise* ends in so doing—At present we have from the general assembly, *only* what is to be said in favor, not of the stamp act itself, (for his Excellency declin'd entering into the policy of it, and seems to intimate that he had not had an opportunity of digesting it in his own mind, but of the prudence of complying with it:—We may venture to say for certain, that the people of this province are so firmly attach'd to their RIGHTS, as that the most frightful consequences will not abate a regular and legal opposition to any measures that would deprive them even of those that are the least valuable; much less would they be hoodwink'd by *mere phantoms & idle shadows*, by their own voluntary act, to part with that which no power on earth may alienate from them. We would just take the liberty of saying, because we should be very loth to have his Excellency's speech misunderstood, that there is a difference between a bare noncompliance with this act, and a disobedience of it—Thro' favor we are under no obligation to purchase a single stamped paper:—It is true his Excellency tells us we must then do no business; but we should beg leave to ask his Excellency, could we think it possible for him to *lower* himself so much as to answer it. What value is to be put upon Business, tho' it is the means of obtaining property, if in the very doing it, we deprive ourselves of liberty, which alone secures to us the enjoyment of property, and upon which, as the merchants and freighters of a certain ship now in this harbor, find by experience, trade itself depends.

The Judges of the Superior Court, while the General Assembly was sitting, were at Springfield, and the Justices of the Plymouth County and others were oblig'd soon to leave the Assembly——all of whom his Excellency, tis said, highly esteems for their Advice, *parliamentary* and *political*, as well as *judiciary*, and from his Excellency's Message may account for the late unexpected Adjournment.

From the York Gazette. Our English Proverb says, *a Place is a continual Bribe*; and how seldom do we find a Man who holds a Place dependent on the Crown, who does not use all his Influence in Support of the Measures of the Ministry, however repugnant to Reason and Justice, even in Cases where the most sacred Interests of his Country are concerned.

From a late London Paper. The worst Species of Treason in a free Country, is Treason against the Liberties of the People.

A PARODY. *on Barrow's Speech* *

I Am inform'd that it is said
About the town, by man and maid
That of the stamps, each bale and parcel
Is to be lodged in William Castle,
There, for the sake of distribution,
To undergo a devolution;
To be unrop'd, unpackt, unbanded,
And thus about the country vended.
Now I have oft in Conversation
The falsehood shewn of this narration:
But as perhaps, this is unknown,
I now declare to all the Town,
To rich and poor, and great and small,
To high and low, and short and tall,
That I've no order, warrant, might,
Or whatsoever power, or right,
To deal about th' aforesaid Papers,
Or peep into th' inclosing wrappers,
T' untie the cords, or ope the locks,
Of trunk, or case, or tierce, or box,
The bales they came in to uncover,
Much less the parcels to dissever;
Nor to command one soul of you,
Or any others so to do.
Should I so far my sense renounce,
And act like such, a silly dunce,
To threaten thus the ruthless Paw
Of more than Lion—of the law?
For taking money I ne'er took,
And wanted even time to book,
Or power t' appoint Annuensis
To ledger down the money whence is?
And 'tis a step that safe and wise is,
No, what I did, by your advise is,
In ordering (that which I could order)
And who is he that can go farther?
Each case, and box, & rope, & bandage,
With all and singular their appendage,
Each single trunk, and pack, and bale,
To be put up like bottled ale;
And well defended in the castle
With pike, and musket, sword and pistol;
There to remain entire and whole
Each pack unpackt, unroll'd each roll,
And every nail, and hinge and chest,
Secure from Violence to rest.
Undrawn, unbroken, and unpry'd,
Unselt, unsmelt, untasted, & uney'd,
Unboil'd, unbak'd, unroasted, & unfryd
Protecting them from all abuse,
And keeping them unus'd, for use.
In this I had intentions two,
That is to say, a double view,
T'indemnify both town and people
From loss of cash, and loss of steeple:
For should some surreptitious mob,
With insult high, the Cargo rob;
Or some old Woman passing by
Snatch up a ream to line a pye,
Both town and province were undone,
And ruin'd every Mother's son:
And doubtless 'tis enough to scare ye,
To think of such a dear burglary;
For Britain sure wou'd make us pay down
Three times as much as we can lay down;
Nor can'd we raise th' exacted riches,
Tho' mortgaging to Shirt and breeches,
And hence it was the voice of reason,
To guard against such costly treason,
However in their present temper,
Mobs burn in effigy, the Stamper.
Lest for the offence of those who riot,
We suffer, who as lambs were quiet;
And for the crime of one Rapscallion,
All men be treated like Pigmalion.

We are informed that a Number of very spirited & pertinent Resolves were preparing by some Members of the House of Representatives respecting the Stamp Act, and the inherent unalienable Rights of the People of the Colonies, as they are affected by it, which sudden and unexpected Adjournment of the Assembly prevented being communicated to the House.

It is merry eno' to observe that, the greatest Enemy to the Trade of the Province, has lately put on the Appearance of its Friend and affects to be mightily concerned least a Noncompliance with the Stamp Act should embarrass and lessen it.

It is reported with too great a degree of Probability, that the Profits of the Stamp Act were to be shared by more Persons than the Public are aware of.

Some Gentlemen who have Seats in a certain great As—y, and hold Places under the ——, we are told will use all their Influence to persuade their Fellow Townsmen, that the best and most certain Way to prevent their being made Slaves of by others, is to put their own Chains on themselves; and that submitting to Burdens is the readiest Way to get rid of them.

The Design of publishing a late Speech of the G—r to the C——l, in which it was declared the Stamp Papers should remain quiet at the Castle, and not be distributed, was said to be in order to quiet the People, and prevent any Violence to those Papers——A later Speech is calculated to convince the Representatives of the Necessity of these Papers being stirred about the Country, to promote Trade and Business—and of their perswading their several Towns to ask for them.—Whether the Tendency of this last will not be the Reverse of the former, Time only can discover.

Last Friday Morning, just after 7 o'Clock, departed this Life, Mrs. *Catharine Knight*, Æt. 67 Years, Consort of Mr. *John Knight*, Merchant; she was only Daughter of *William Welstead*, Esq; Merchant deceas'd, and only Sister of the Rev. *William Welstead*, deceas'd.—Her Funeral is to be attended To-Morrow at half after Four o'Clock.

To be Sold cheap a good Ship, 17 Months old, 170 Tons Burthen, now laying at the North Side of the Long Wharff, below the single Warehouse; a good Schooner or Sloop, Hemp and Duck, will be taken in Part for Pay: Inquire of *John Homer*.

The *British* Coffee House will be opened To-Morrow, and Attendance given as usual.

The Sale of Dr. *Timothy Cutler's* Library, as advertised in the last Page of this Paper to be To-Morrow, is to commence at 3 o'Clock this Afternoon.

Boston, Sept 26. 1765.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Catalogue for the Library of Harvard College, acquaint the Public, that they purpose very soon to forward a Catalogue to London. And in order to prevent an unnecessary Increase of Duplicates, they desire that such Gentlemen as propose to give Books to the said Library, would as soon as may be, send the Books or a Catalogue of them to either the Rev. President, Mr. Professor Winthrop, at Cambridge, the Hon. Mr. Hubbard, or the Rev. Mr. Eliot at Boston.—And all who have any Books in their Possession belonging to the former Library, are desired to return them to any of those Gentlemen.

THE Public are hereby Notified, That Dr. Nathaniel Ames of Dedham has *now* compleated a Copy of an Almanack for the Year 1766, which will soon be published and sold by the Printers and Booksellers in Boston: They will sell them at a cheaper Rate than any of the Scotch Printers, Booksellers or Pedlars in Town or Country.

To be Sold at Capt. *Forbes's* House, near the Town-House, THIS DAY, at Three o'Clock.

Sundry Pieces Calico, long Cloths, Cherryderry, Nankeens, Cotton Hose, black Snail Lace, Huckabuc, Mantua Silks, Cyprus, black Alamode, Womens Mitts, Kid and Lamb Gloves, Worsted Caps, Velvet Jacket Patterns, sundry Ribbons, Irish Threads, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, sundry black Bone Lace, sewing Silks, Checks, Bed Ticks, Garlix, Dowlass, Sheeting, Irish Linnen, and sundry other Articles. The Sale to be continu'd from Day to Day till all are Sold.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Thomas* and *Samuel*, *William Davenson, Junr.* Commander, will Sail in about 14 Days. For Passage apply to the Master on board, or to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King-Street.

N. B. A few Barrels of Pot-Ash is wanted to compleat her Freight.

A small Quantity of Burlington Pork, and Philadelphia Barr Iron, to be sold at said Store.

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a likely well-built double deck'd Ship, Burthen about 140 Tons.—Also the Hull of two double-deck'd Brigantines, one of 100 Tons, the other 60 Tons; they have long Quarter Decks, are of good Dimensions, and compleatly finish'd. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

N. B. English Goods will chiefly suit for Pay.

A wet Nurse, with a good young Breast of Milk, would either go into a Gentleman's Family, or take a Child to suckle; inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A great Variety of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Irish Hollands, Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Calicoes, Gloves, Ribbons, Gauzes, Felt Hats, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. Some Articles of House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, warranted Watches, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Fridry Evenings; Broad Cloths, 6.4 7.4 & 8.4 Blankets, Carpets, striped Hollands, thread Hose, 7.8 Linnen, Stay Laces, a Variety check Handkerchiefs, Felt Hats, Houshold Furniture, Mens Wearing Apparel, Cutlery Ware, a Cask of Powder Blue, Books, &c. &c.

N. B. A good Watch at private Sale.

NO ENTRIES from the Custom House this Week.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last.
Nine Whites NO Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches Eleven.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week

Monday, 29	m. aft. 12	Friday, 40	m. aft. 3
Tuesday, 16	m. aft. 1	Saturday 27	m. aft. 4
Wednesday, 4	m. aft. 2	Lord's-day, 14	m. aft. 5
Thursday, 52	m. aft. 2	● last Q. 6 Day 6 Night.	

* vide Speech 184 ‖ Assembly & Governor = Council & vide Speech page 208 — page 209
(a) vide Magna Charta page 1050. §§§§ vide Speech page 209 ¶¶¶¶ vide Stamp act page 53.
§ vide Speech page 184

NEW-HAVEN, September 20.

On the 17th Instant the Freemen of this Town met here. After choosing Roger Sherman, Esq; and Mr. Samuel Bishop to represent them in the General Assembly to be holden next Month, they unanimously desired those Representatives to use their utmost Endeavours (at the General Assembly now sitting at Hartford, and also at the ensuing Session here) to obtain a Repeal of the Stamp-Act. The Stamp-Master General of this Colony was at the said Meeting when these Words were read aloud "Likewise voted that the Freemen present earnestly desire Mr. Ingersoll to resign his Stamp-Office immediately."---- Numerous were the Signs of Consent to this Vote, when a Gentleman condemned it as needless and inconsistent after their former Proceedings. The Stamp Officer then arose and declared in the strongest Terms that he would not resign till he discovered how the General Assembly were inclined in that Respect.

HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 23.

Last Wednesday Afternoon, a large Company of able-bodied Men, came to Town (on Horse-back) from the Eastern Part of this Government, and informed those who were willing to join them, that they were on their Way to New-Haven, to demand the Stamp Officer of this Colony to resign his Office---that a Number of their Companions, were gone on the lower Roads, and that they had all agreed to rendezvous at Branford, the next Day, (Thursday) and that they should tarry in Town that Night; they then dispersed to different Parts of the Town for Lodging. In the Evening Advice was received, that Mr. Ingersoll was on the Road to this Place, that he would be in Town the next Day, and that he intended to apply to the Assembly for their Protection; and it being conjectured that he might come to Town in the Night, to shun the Mob, (who he had heard were on their Way to pay him a Visit) it was agreed that a Watch should patrol the Streets all Night, to prevent his coming in unnoticed, but they made no Discoveries. On Thursday Morning, the whole Body, (including a considerable Number from this Town) set off, on their intended Expedition, and in about an Hour met Mr. Ingersoll, at the Lower End of Weathersfield, and let him know their Business,---he at first refused to comply, but it was insisted upon, that he should resign his Office of Stamp-Master, so disagreeable to his Countrymen;---after many Proposals, he delivered the Resignation, mentioned below, which he read himself in the Hearing of the whole Company; he was then desired to pronounce the Words *Liberty and Property*, three Times, which having done, the whole Body gave three Huzza's; Mr. Ingersoll, then went to a Tavern, and dined with several of the Company: After Dinner, the Company told Mr. Ingersoll, as he was bound to Hartford, they would escort him there, which they did, to the Number of almost Five Hundred Persons on Horseback. After they arrived in Town, Mr. Ingersoll again read his Resignation in Public, when three Huzza's more were given, and the whole Company immediately dispersed without making the least Disturbance.

The following is a Copy of Mr. Ingersoll's Resignation.

Weathersfield, September 19th, 1765.

I DO hereby promise, that I will never receive any Stampt Papers, which may arrive from Europe, in Consequence of any Act lately passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, nor officiate in any Manner as Stamp-Master, or Distributor of Stamps, within the Colony of Connecticut, either directly or indirectly.---- And I do hereby notify all the Inhabitants of this his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, (notwithstanding the said Office or Trust has been committed to me) not to apply to me, ever hereafter, for any such stamped Papers, hereby declaring, that I do resign said Office, and execute these Presents of my own free Will and Accord, without any Equivocation, or mental Reservation.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand,

J. INGERSOLL.

The General Assembly of this Colony met here last Thursday, and having finished their Business, they dissolved on Saturday.

They have appointed the Hon. Eliphalet Dyar, William-Samuel Johnson, and David Rowland, Esq'rs, Commissioners from this Colony, to meet those of the Colonies, at the Congress, to be holden at New York, the First of October next.

To be Sold by AUCTION,

To-Morrow, the 30th Instant, at 3 o'Clock Afternoon,

The Library of the Rev. Dr. *Timothy Cutler*, deceas'd, at his Mansion-House at the North-End of the Town, near the Church; consisting of a large and valuable Collection of Authors, both ancient and modern---Likewise sundry Articles of House Furniture---at 3 o'Clock P. M.

☞ *N. B.* The above Sale may afford to some Gentlemen of Fortune and Generosity, that are Friends to Learning, an Opportunity to purchase some valuable Tracts for the College---- not to be procured elsewhere.

The STAMP ACT to be Sold by EDES and GILL.

The Grantees of the several Towns lying West of *Connecticut River*, who hold by Patent under the Seal of the Province of *New-Hampshire*, and whose Lands by the late Settlement of His Majesty now fall within the Limits of *New York* Government, are hereby notified, That the Meeting of the Agents of a considerable Number of said Towns stands adjourned to the 7th Day of *November* next, Ten o'Clock before Noon, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in *Boston*, where those Towns who have not as yet appeared, are desired to meet by their Agent or Agents, to consider of and determine what further Measures may be proper to take to secure their respective Titles.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of Curricle Horses, well match'd. Inquire of the Printers.

To be sold on board the Ship JUNO, *Benjamin Homer*, Master, lying at the North Side of the Long-Wharf, below the single Warehouse, Or by *John Homer*, at his Store at the upper End of said Wharf.

Choice *Newcastle* Sea COALS;

Moses Peck,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, That he has to sell at his Shop in King Street, good Gold and Silver Watches, made in *London*, by *Samuel Toplyn*, and others.---- Likewise good Eight Day Clocks, either with or without Cases.---Also a good Assortment of other Articles in the Business.

Imported in the Ship *Thomas* and *Samuel*, Captain *Deverson*, Jun. and to be Sold by

Thomas Jackson,

At his Store the lower End of King-Street, (lately improved by Mr. *William Gould*,)

An Assortment of Goods, Viz.

Russia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Osnabrigs, 7-8 & 3-4 Garlix, yard wide Irish Linnen, 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Linnen & Cotton Checks, stript Hollands, Cotton Hollands, and stript Cottons, dyed Pillows, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Camblets, German Serge, Broad Cloths, Bath Beavers, Great Frizes, Mens Hose, &c. also ALSO, Best Newcastle COALS, suitable to burn in Grates, Window Glass, Long Pipes, Quart Bottles, Crates of Earthen and Stone Ware, Spices and Bohea Tea at the very lowest Prices.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *John Longley*, late of *Boston*, Housewright, deceas'd, are desired to make speedy Payment: And any that have any Demands on the same, are desired to bring in their Accounts, to *Elizabeth Longley*, Administratrix to said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Barrels of choice

Pickled Salmon,

Just arrived. *Cheap for Cash*; also, a Quantity of

Good Fleece Wool;

A few Packs of Spring Beaver;

and a small Quantity of best Split Peas.

Enquire at *Thomas Walley*'s Store on Dock-Square.

A general Assortment of Liverpool Stone Ware, to be Sold cheap for Cash, by *Lewis Gray*, at Store No. 1, *Butler*'s Row.---- Likewise a few Boxes of Lisbon Lemons.

Just imported in Capt. *Dwerson* from *London*, and to be Sold by

William Gowrie,

At his Store opposite the Golden Ball, near the Market House, *Boston*,

A fresh Assortment of Linnen Drapery Goods as follows, viz. Strong white Linnen, 3-4 7-8 and yard wide of all Prices, Long Lawns, Irish Dowlass, brown and white Osnabrigs, Ticking, Manchester and Wiggan Checks of all Sorts, check Handkerchiefs, choice of Chints, printed Linnens and Cottons light and dark Grounds of the newest Patterns, black and coloured Callimancoes, stript Camblets, sewing Silks, silk Gauzes, India Janes, figured & corded Dimities, tickling Starrats, choice writing Paper, chipt Hats, &c. with a Variety of other Goods too tedious to mention, for Cash.

Sam'l. Abbot

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, That he has imported in the last Ships from *London* and *Bristol*, a large Assortment of English Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter, which he will sell at the very lowest Advance for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town Dock, *Boston*.---- *N. B.* French Indigo, Whalebone, Wool cards, Paper, Mens Hats, Cutlary Ware, Pipes by the Box, Earthen and Glass Ware by the Cask and Box, Trunks, Cases, Boxes, &c.

Imported in the last Ships, and to be Sold

Susanna Renken,

In Pore Street, near the Draw Bridge, *BOSTON*,

Pink, blue, green and brown Ducapes; green pink blue and changeable Maotaus, plain and stript lutestrings, pink blue green and brown English Damasks, India ditto, Taffaties, Persians, Brogliocs, Bolgemins, black blue crimson pink and white Sattin, black and coloured Sattin Hatts and Bonnets, Silk Shoes and Clogs, English and Lynn Shoes, Childrens Morocco ditto, Chinces, Patches, fashionable Trimmings, Gimps and Scall ditto, Staybraid and Cord, black and white Silk Gloves and Mitts, Worsted ditto, Cambricks, plain and sported Lawns, Gauzes, Irish Linnens, Russia ditto, Long Lawn, Callimanco, Tammies, Durants, Russels, Grograms, Shalloons, German Serges, Broad Cloths, Halfthicks, Silk Knee Straps, Buttons, Twist, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linnen ditto, Damask and Diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, Clouting Diaper, fashionable Ribbons, Pins, French Necklaces, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Cruels, broad and narrow Qualities, Bergals and Penniscoes, Womens & Childrens Stays, Quilted Coats, Mens & Womens worsted and cotton Hose, Waistcoat & Breeches knit Patterns, Turlington's Balsam, Stoughton's Elixir, Eau de Luce, Green and Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Ginger, Turkey Figs, Currants Raisins, with a Variety of other Articles, at the lowest Price for Cash.

FOR SALE,

A Large commodious Brick Dwelling-House, opposite the Rev. Mr. *Eliot*'s Meeting House, being the Estate of the late Captain *Jonathan Snelling*, Mariner, deceas'd.---- Inquire of *Jonathan Snelling*, at his Store on *Treat*'s Wharff.

Where is to be Sold,

A few Casks of choice Sterling *Madeira* and *Lisbon* WINES, Table FISH, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient Store in *Butler*'s Row, improved by *Benjamin Faneuil* jun. For further Particulars, inquire of the said *Benjamin Faneuil*.

TO BE LETT,

In Fish Street, at the N. End, in a very public Place,

A convenient House, two Rooms upon a Floor, with a good Shop for Business, fronting the Street,---Inquire of the Printers.

All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of Lydia Skinner, *late of* Boston, *Widow, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Nathaniel Coffin *and* Peter Johonnott, *of said* Boston, *Executors to said Estate, for Order for Settlement.*

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Boy, about 15 *Years old, fit to attend on a Gentleman or Lady, understands driving and taking Care of Horses, and can do most Sorts of Kitchen Work; inquire of the Printers.*

Any Person wanting to hire a Man capable of driving a Coach and tending a Garden, is desired to apply to the Printers for further Information.

Stray'd or stolen from the Pasture of Thomas Brown *of* Wenham, *on the 7th Instant Night, a small black Horse, about 8 Years old, with long Main, and a long Forelop, he Paces and Trots well, shod all round. Whoever shall take up said Horse, and send Word to said Brown, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and if don't to him shall have reasonable Charges allowed besides.* Sept. 11, 1765.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street,* 1765.

¶ Jared Ingersole's Vide page 180. Vide the Act page 59 Vide the Execrable Letter & Margin

MONDAY, September 30. 1765. [NUMB. 1568.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Boſton, September 30.

WEDNESDAY laſt the Great and General Court of this Province met at the Court Houſe here.

The SPEECH of His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* in *New-England*, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

To the General Aſſembly of ſaid Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I HAVE called you together at this unuſual Time in Purſuance of the unanimous Advice of a very full Council, that you may take into Conſideration the preſent State of the Province, and determine what is to be done at this difficult and dangerous Conjuncture. I need not recount to you the Violences which have been committed in this Town, nor the Declarations which have been made and ſtill ſubſiſt, that the Act of Parliament for granting Stamp-Duties in the Britiſh Colonies ſhall not be executed within this Province. The ordinary executive Authority of this Government is much too weak to contradict ſuch Declarations, or oppoſe the Force by which they are ſupported: It has therefore been found neceſſary to call the whole legiſlative Power in aid of the executive Government. From this Time this arduous Buſineſs will be put into your Hands, and it will become a Provincial Concern.

Upon this Occaſion it is my Duty to ſtate to you what will probably be the Conſequences, if you ſhould ſuffer a confirmed Diſobedience of this Act of Parliament to take place. I am ſenſible how dangerous it is to ſpeak out at this Time, and upon this Subject: but my Station will not allow me to be awed or reſtrained in what I have to ſay to the General Court; not only my Duty to the King, but my Duty to the Province, my Love of it, my Concern for it oblige me to be plain and explicit upon this Occaſion. And I hope no Advocate for Liberty will violate that eſſential Conſtitutional Right, Freedom of Speech in General Aſſembly.

As I deſire not to dictate to you, and would avoid all Appearance of doing it, I ſhall reſolve what I have to recommend to your Conſideration into meer Queſtions, and avoid Aſſertions of my own in Matters which are doubtful. I ſhall not enter into any Diſquiſition of the Policy of the Act: It has never been a Part of my Buſineſs to form any Judgment of it; and as I have not hitherto had any Opportunity to expreſs my Sentiments of it, I ſhall not do it now. I have only to ſay that it is an Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and as ſuch ought to be obeyed by the Subjects of *Great-Britain*. And I truſt that the Supremacy of that Parliament over all the Members of their wide and diffuſed Empire never was and never will be denied within theſe Walls.

The Right of the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to make Laws for the *American* Colonies, however it has been controverted in *America*, remains indiſputable at *Weſtminſter*. If it is yet to be made a Queſtion, who ſhall determine it but the Parliament? If the Parliament declares that this Right is inherent in them, are they like to acquieſce in an open and forcible Oppoſition to the Exerciſe of it? Will they not more probably maintain ſuch Right and ſupport their own Authority? Is it in the Will, or in the Power, or for the Intereſt of this Province to oppoſe ſuch Authority? If ſuch Oppoſition ſhould be made, may it not bring on a Conteſt, which may prove the moſt detrimental and ruinous Event which could happen to this People?

It is ſaid that the Gentlemen who oppoſed this Act in the Houſe of Commons, did not diſpute the Authority of Parliament to make ſuch a Law, but argued upon the Inexpediency of it at this Time, and the Inability of the Colonies to bear ſuch an Impoſition. Theſe are two diſtinct Queſtions which may receive different Anſwers. The Power of the Parliament to tax the Colonies may be admitted and yet the Expediency of exerciſing that Power at ſuch a Time and in ſuch a Manner may be denied. But if the Queſtions are blended together ſo as to admit of but one Anſwer, the Affirmative of the Right of Parliament will conclude for the Expediency of the Act. Conſider therefore, *Gentlemen*, if you found your Application for Relief upon denying the Parliament's Right to make ſuch a Law, whether you will not take from your Friends and Advocates the Uſe of thoſe Arguments which are moſt like to procure the Relief you deſire?

You, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*, have propoſed a Congreſs of Committees from the Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Colonies to conſider of a general united dutiful loyal and humble Repreſentation to his Majeſty and the Parliament. Are the late Proceedings conſiſtent with the dutiful loyal and humble Repreſentation which you have propoſed? Will the denying the Power and Authority of the King and Parliament, be the proper Means to obtain their Favor? If the Parliament ſhould be diſpoſed to repeal this Act will they probably do it whilſt there ſubſiſts a forcible Oppoſition to the Execution of it? Is it not more probable that they will require a Submiſſion to their Authority as a Preliminary to their granting you any Relief? Conſider then whether the Oppoſition to the Execution of the Act has not a direct Tendency to defeat the Meaſures you have taken to procure a Repeal of it, if you do not interpoſe to prevent it.

By this Act all Papers which are not duly ſtamped are to be null and void; and all Perſons who ſhall ſign, engroſs or write any ſuch Papers, will forfeit, for each Fact, Ten Pounds. If therefore Stamps are not to be uſed, all public Offices muſt be ſhut up: for it cannot be expected that any Officer ſhould incur Penalties much beyond all he is worth, for the ſake of doing what will be null and void when it is done. I would therefore deſire you to conſider what Effects the ſtopping two Kinds of Offices only, the Courts of Juſtice and the Cuſtom Houſes, will have upon the Generality of the People. When the Courts of Juſtice are ſhut up, no one will be able to ſue for a Debt due to him, or an Injury done to him. Muſt not then all Credit and mutual Faith ceaſe of Courſe, and Fraud and Rapine take their Place? Will any one's Perſon or Property be ſafe, when their ſole Protector the Law is diſabled to act? Muſt not the Hand of Violence be then let looſe, and Force of Arms become the only governing Power? Is it eaſy to form an adequate Idea of a State of general Outlawry? and may not the Reality exceed the worſt Idea you can form of it?

If Trade and Navigation ſhall ceaſe by the ſhutting up the Ports of this Province for want of legal Clearances; are you ſure that all other Ports which can rival theſe will be ſhut up alſo? Can you depend upon recovering your Trade again entire and unduminiſhed, when you ſhall be pleaſed to reſume it? Can the People of this Province ſubſiſt without Navigation for any long Time? what will become of the Seamen who will be put out of Employment? what will become of the Tradeſmen who immediately depend upon Navigation for their daily Bread? Will theſe People endure Want quietly without troubling their Neighbours? What will become of the numberleſs Families which depend upon Fiſhery? will they be able to turn the Produce of their Year's Work into the Neceſſaries of Life without Navigation? Are there not numberleſs other Families who do not appear immediately concerned in Trade, and yet ultimately depend upon it? Do you think it poſſible to provide for the infinite Chain of the Dependents upon Trade, who will be brought to Want by the Stopping of it? Is it certain that this Province has a Stock of Proviſions within itſelf ſufficient for all its Inhabitants, without the uſual Imports? If there ſhould be a Sufficiency in general, can it be diſtributed among all the Individuals without great Violence and Confuſion? In ſhort, can this Province bear a Ceſſation of Law and Juſtice, and of Trade and Navigation, at a Time when the Buſineſs of the Year is to be wound up, and the ſevere Seaſon is haſtily approaching? Theſe are ſerious and alarming Queſtions which deſerve a cool and diſpaſſionate Conſideration.

I would not willingly aggravate the Dangers which are before you; I do not think it very eaſy to do it: This Province ſeems to me to be upon the Brink of a Precipice; and that it depends upon you to prevent its falling. Poſſibly I may fear more for you than you do for yourſelves: but in the Situation you now ſtand, a Sight of your Danger is neceſſary to your Preſervation; and it is my Buſineſs to open it to you. But I do not pretend to enumerate all the Evils which may poſſibly happen; ſeveral, and ſome of no little Importance, will occur to you, though they have been omitted by me. In a Word, Gentlemen, never were your Judgment and Prudence ſo put to a Trial, as they are like to be upon the preſent Occaſion.

I am aware that Endeavours have been, or may be uſed, to leſſen my Credit with you, which I have hitherto always ſtudied to improve to the Advantage of the Province. Violences ſeldom come alone: the ſame Spirit which pulls down Houſes attacks Reputations. The beſt Men in the Province have been much injured in this Way: I myſelf have not eſcaped this Malignity. But I ſhall not lower myſelf ſo as to anſwer ſuch Accuſers: to you I ſhall always owe ſuch Explanations as ſhall be neceſſary to the Improvement of a good Underſtanding between us. However, I will take this Opportunity to declare publicly, that ever ſince I have ſat in this Chair, I have been conſtantly attentive to the true Intereſts of this Province according to the beſt of my Underſtanding, and have endeavoured to promote them by all Means in my Power. The Welfare of this People is ſtill uppermoſt in my Heart: and I believe no Man feels more for them than I do at this preſent Time.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I muſt recommend to you to do an Act of Juſtice, which at the ſame Time will reflect Credit upon yourſelves: I mean to order a Compenſation to be made to the Sufferers by the late Diſturbances. Their Loſſes are too great for them to ſet down with; one of them amounts to a very large Sum. You muſt be ſenſible that it will be expected that theſe Damages be made good: and it will be better for you to do it of your own Accord before any Requiſition is made to you.—An Eſtimate of theſe Damages is made by a Committee of the Council purſuant to Order, which will be laid before you.

Gentlemen,

I am ſenſible of the Difficulty of the Part you have to act; it may not be ſufficient for you to be convinced of the Neceſſity of a Submiſſion to the Law for the preſent, unleſs the ſame Conviction ſhall be extended to the People in general. If this ſhould be ſo, I can only deſire you to uſe all Means to make yourſelves well acquainted with the Exigency of the preſent Time; and if you ſhall be perſwaded that a Diſobedience of the Act is productive of much more Evil than a Submiſſion to it can be, you muſt endeavour to convince your Conſtituents of the Truth of ſuch Perſwaſion. In ſuch Caſe I ſhall readily grant you a Receſs for a ſufficient Time; and I ſhall be ready to concur with you in all other legal Meaſures to provide for the Safety of the People in the beſt Manner.

Council-Chamber,
September 25. 1765.

Fra. Bernard.

See this Speech & the Proclamation in the Margin, page 208

Continued on page 211

Juſt Publiſh'd,

And Sold by R. & S. Draper, T. & J. Fleet, Edes & Gill, *and* Green & Ruſſell.

Ames's Almanack

Reviv'd and improv'd for the Year 1766.

Containing what has been uſual in ſaid Almanack. Particular Care is taken to have the Courts in the ſeveral Governments corrected by the laſt Laws: The Roads with the Stages corrected from laſt Year, with a conſiderable Addition of them, &c.

By a Student *of* Harvard-College.

By a late Student of Harvard-College.

Extract from the Author's *Preface.*

"Though the Author, in the Courſe of his Education, cultivated ſome Acquaintance with that divine Science—ASTRONOMY, it was not with the leaſt Deſign of publiſhing any Calculations to the world; but as Mr. *Ames*, (Son of the lately deceaſed Dr. *Ames*) declined furniſhing the Public with an Almanack for the Year 1766, and Application was made by the Printers to the Author, he undertook it, partly as a Service to the Public, and partly as an agreeable Amuſement to himſelf. How it will pleaſe the Populace Time alone can determine.

The Author has put this Almanack into the ſame Form with thoſe publiſhed by the late Dr. *Ames*, whoſe annual Performances of this Sort gave general Satisfaction.

Care has been taken that THIS ALMANACK ſhould be correct, as well as uſeful and agreeable to the Public; and ſhould it meet with their Approbation, the Time ſpent in making it would be thought well beſtowed by the Author".

Price before the *Stamp-Act* takes Place, *Half a Dollar* per Dozen, and 6 *Coppers* ſingle.

To the Publishers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Please to insert the following Answer to the Address of a bold Nigersoll, *as coming from him, and you'll oblige your constant Reader,* N. M.

INtention, trouble, and folly, with other qualifications of less importance, are the chief rules whereby I regulate my conduct, for trouble must first be intended before it is put in practice, tho' the consequence be folly; this qualification being the only one I can boast of, scarce distinguishes me from the brute creation. I have doubtless some others, but they are reserved till a proper forum shall offer, where they will be displayed with foolishness and candour.—As my own conscience now accuses me, I cannot act so like an unreasonable creature, as to appeal to your judgment, when I am sensible I may be fairly condemned.—Whispers, like my reasons, are vain and fruitless, but the reports of my base insinuation for the ruin of my country, and the foolish promotion of my person are safely grounded. —Should this ever be the event, that we fall to devouring one another, I can pride in the thoughts of my own escape, being sensible that Ass flesh is universally despised for food, altho' it is used for burdens. Such has been my conduct, that I fear submitting to any examination; for I have witnesses enough here (besides a gnawing conscience in my own breast) who know with how much eagerness I proposed, and how tediously I endeavoured to encourage the Stamp-Act; the raging storms of the last winter, and the piercing puffs of the boisterous north wind, I esteemed but pleasure to endure, compared with the fears that my desires would not be compleated. Then my chimerical shell was filled with the hopes of my present advancement; had I then taken the advice of my friends, I should have acted with submission to their counsel.—Never was there any but myself possessed of such windy notions of novelty; for this vapour of fancy intruded into the narrow circle of my shell; and I thought none better than myself to assist you in this method of transaction, for which I pray you not to blame me, since none but fools are wise in their own opinions.—What is the inconveniency, said I, if I mistook my own and my country's interest? This verifies the Latin proverb, that from a foolish tongue, come many inconveniences.—This is the general sense of the people concerning me.—As I assumed my office with sincere pleasure, so my resignation will be attended with sincere grief and reluctance, I shall at all events measure my reasons by my actions, which will witness my endeavours still to promote it, nor need I lie about it, for the love of this act is deeply riveted in my heart. In the course of time, your sentiments will be different, then you will see who are the true friends and enemies to this country, among the last of whom, I doubt not but you will reckon me.—To all such the following lines are dedicated.

He who will make self-interest all his aim,
To which sweet liberty a victim falls,
May he descend to that Tartarean Pit,
Whose floors are solid adamantine brass;
And all the Furies stand before his eyes,
Each with their forky darts of glaring steel,
Pointed with venom, that shall pierce his heart;
And yet survive till every one has cleans'd
Their poison cover'd points of all their venom,
And left it working in his guilty blood,
Till all their force has finish'd with his life.
This death would be but justly due to him
Who boasts of wealth gain'd by his country's ruin.

LONDON.

August 1. His Majesty was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Hertford, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Yesterday the Count deGuerchy, ambassador from the court of France, took leave of his Majesty; and set out for Paris this morning.

It is said the sole motive of a great person in going to France, is to survey a large estate he has lately purchased in that kingdom.

Lord Holland is gone to France; his motive the same as another peer lately gone there.

His Majesty's ship Medway from the East Indies has bro't 70,000 pagodas worth of rough diamonds.

In the same ship was bro't a little horse, no more than 2 feet 2 inches high, as neatly made as a deer. This animal was bro't to town in a gentleman's lap in a post chaise. There are likewise bro't in the same ship two buffaloes, a bull and a cow, that do not exceed 2 feet 10 inches high.

Aug. 3. Major Rogers is lately arrived here from America. This gentleman was the first person in America who raised a body of troops at his own expence, and headed them against the Indians.

We hear the Duke of Richmond will be appointed ambassador to the French court in the room of the Earl of Hertford.

Paris, July 8. They write from Italy, that Mr. Wilkes, who went to Naples to live retired, has met with a fresh misfortune there. He took with him from Rome a young Parseman woman by way of a housekeeper, who ingratiated herself so much into his favour, that he trusted every thing to her care, by which means he became a dupe to her; for while he was gone into the country, she found means to march off with every thing that he had of value, and among the rest his papers, the loss of which he is most chagrined at.

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland, *Sept.* 12.

On Monday last week, at the town of Dumfries in Virginia, the Effigies of a native of that colony, lately arrived from England, with the dishonorable office of a *Stamp Distributor*, was exposed thro' the streets of the town, accompanied by the populace: It was on horseback, with the face towards the tail, and a Stamp-Act tied round its neck, with a halter, and received the insults of the congregation, by caneing, whipping, pillorying, cropping, hanging, burning, &c. &c.

At the same place a very tragical affair happened the Wednesday after: A challenge having been sent by a young gentleman to Colonel John Baylis, was accepted, and the parties met; when the second to the challenger took up the cause and engaged Mr. Baylis, with pistols; the first fire hit the Colonel in the thigh and groin, which prov'd mortal, and about 5 hours after he expired. Both the combatants were gentlemen of character, and had families, who by this rash encounter must be made unhappy, in which their friends participate.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

By Capt. Kehilen from Lisbon we are informed, that 3 French men of war of the line, and 4 or 5 frigates, had been off Sallee, in order to destroy it, but not having sufficient depth of water, they manned 12 boats with upwards of 500 men, proceeded up the river, and destroyed a battery, a row galley, and some craft; that afterwards in going higher up, they were engaged by the Salatines, who lay in ambush, & fired so briskly on them, as oblig'd them to strike their colours; upon which some hundreds of the infidels immedintely jumped into the water, with their long knives in their mouths, to take possession of the boats; that the French being apprehensive of immediate death, hoisted their colours again, fired and killed a great number of the Turks, but being overpowered by numbers, their retreat cut off, and the greatest part of them killed, the rest were made prisoners, & their boats destroy'd.

The Governor of Maryland has called the Assembly to meet the 23d inst. that they may have an opportunity of sending Reprefentatives to the congress at New York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16.

Yesterday arrived the Lord Hyde packet from Falmouth. Another packet we hear was ready to sail from the same place, but detained on hearing something of the uneasiness the Stamp-Act had occasioned in America.

We hear that tho' the meeting of our assembly is postpon'd till after the time appointed for the congress in this city, yet that there will be a voluntary meeting of most of the members and principal gentlemen of the colony, in order to unite in the measures to be taken by the commissioners appointed by the other colonies to attend the congress.

A gentleman of veracity and knowledge in England, writes, that he is assured, from UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY, that the new ministry are determined to be very favourable to the colonies, in particular with regard to the extension of their commerce.

Borough of Elizabeth, (New Jersey) Sept. 10, 1765.

Yesterday was committed to goal, John Priestly, of this place, for a debt of SIX PENCE, and the fees. *Hard times!*

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 20.

On the 7th inst. the Freemen of this Town met here, After choosing ROGER SHERMAN, *Esq; and Mr.* SAMUEL BISHOP *to represent them in the General Assembly to be holden next month, they unanimously desired those Representatives to use their utmost endeavours (at the Assembly now sitting at Hartford, and also at the ensuing Session here) to obtain a repeal of the Stamp-Act.—The Stamp-Master General of this Colony was at the said meeting when these words were read aloud* "Likewise voted that the Freemen "present earnestly desire Mr. Ingersoll to resign his "Stamp-Office immediately."—*Numerous were the Signs of consent to this Vote, when a gentleman condemned it as needless and inconsistent after their former proceedings. The Stamp-Officer then arose and declared in the strongest terms that he would NOT resign till he discovered how the General Assembly were inclined in that Respect. 'Tis said he is gone to Hartford, in order to make that important discovery; and that he has wrote to New York, requesting that the Stampt Papers may be detained there till they are wanted here.*

HARTFORD, *September* 23.

Last Wednesday Afternoon, a large Company of able-bodied Men, came to Town (on Horse-back, from the Eastern Part of this Government, and informed, those who were willing to join them, that they were on their Way to New-Haven, to demand the Stamp Officer of this Colony to resign his Office—that a Number of their Companions, were gone on the lower Roads, and that they had all agreed to rendezvous at Branford, the next Day, (Thursday) and that they should tarry in Town that Night; they then dispersed to different Parts of the Town for Lodging. In the Evening Advice was received, that Mr. Ingersoll was on the Road to his Place, that he would be in Town the next Day, and that he intended to apply to the Assembly for their Protection; and it being conjectured that he might come to Town in the Night, to shun the Mob, (who he had heard were on their Way to pay him a Visit) it was agreed that a Watch should patrol the Streets all Night, to prevent his coming in unnoticed, but they made no Discoveries. On Thursday Morning, the whole Body, including a considerable Number from this Town) set off, on their intended Expedition, and in about an Hour met Mr. Ingersoll, at the Lower End of Weathersfield, and let him know their Business, —he at first refused to comply, but it was insisted upon, that he should resign his Office of Stamp-Master, so disagreeable to his Countrymen;—after many Proposals, he delivered the Resignation, mentioned below, which he read himself in the Hearing of the whole Company, he was then desired to pronounce the Words *Liberty and Property*, three Times, which having done, the whole Body gave three Huzza's: Mr. Ingersoll, then went to a Tavern, and dined with several of the Company: After Dinner, the Company told Mr. Ingersoll, as he was bound to Hartford, they would escort him there, which they did, to the Number of almost Five Hundred Persons on Horseback. After they arrived in Town, Mr. Ingersoll again read his Resignation in Public, when three Huzza's more were given, and the whole Company immediately dispersed without making the least Disturbance.

The following is a Copy of Mr. Ingersoll's Resignation.

Weathersfield, September 19*th*, 1765.

I DO hereby promise, that I will never receive any Stampt Papers, which may arrive from Europe, in Consequence of any Act lately passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, nor officiate in any Manner as Stamp-Master, or Distributor of Stamps, within the Colony of Connecticut, either directly or indirectly.——And I do hereby notify all the Inhabitants of this his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, (notwithstanding the said Office or Trust has been committed to me) not to apply to me, ever hereafter, for any such stamped Papers, hereby declaring, that I do resign said Office, and execute these Presents of my own free Will and Accord, without any Equivocation, or mental Reservation.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand.

J. INGERSOLL.

[*— Since I have no other Course,*
But is as bad t'attempt, or worse;
He that complies against his Will,
Is of his own Opinion *still,*
Which he m'adhere to, yet disown,
For Reasons to himself best known. HUD.]

The General Assembly of this Colony met here last Thursday, and having finished their Business, they dissolved on Saturday.

They have appointed the Hon. Eliphalet Dyar, William Samuel Johnson, and David Rowland, Esq'rs. Commissioners from this Colony, to meet those of the Colonies, at the Congress, to be holden at New York, the First of October next.

PORTSMOUTH, *New-Hampshire, Sept.* 27.

Last Saturday night the Hon. *Richard Wibird*, Esq; Judge of Probate for this province, was seiz'd with the palsy, lay speechless till Wednesday, and then expir'd in the 63d year of his age.

The same morning died the Hon. *Joseph Newmarch*, Esq; of Newcastle. Both of the above Gentlemen were of his Majesty's council for this province.

The Hon. *John Wentworth*, Esq; is appointed Judge of Probate for this province.

BOSTON, September 30.

Last Friday Afternoon his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following MESSAGE to both Houses of Assembly, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Importance of the Business which is now before you requires that there should be the fullest Assembly that can well be had. But I find that the Courts of Justice which are held in different Parts of the Country about this Time have prevented and will prevent many Members of both Houses from attending for some Time. I therefore think it proper to give you the Recess I proposed immediately, hoping that at the next Meeting every Member who is not hindred by abfolute Necessity will attend. I do accordingly adjourn this General Court unto Wednesday the 23d Day of *October*.

Council-Chamber, Sept. 27. 1765. FRA. BERNARD.

Wednesday last the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town at their Meeting at Faneuil-Hall, made choice of Mr. *Samuel Adams* to represent them in the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province, in the Room of *Oxenbridge Thacher*, Esq; deceased.

Capt. Hulme's Ship, from London, having some stamped Paper and Parchment on board, remains yet in King-Road, near Castle-William, with the Fortune, Jamaica, and Tryal Sloops of War, and Gaspee Cutter.—The Tryal, Capt. Wallis, arrived since our last, from Carolina.

We hear that Captain David Ochterlony, of this Town, lately died at St. Vincent's, in the West-Indies.

Last Wednesday in the Forenoon, a great Number of People assembled at a Place lately named the New-Courte, on Boston-Neck; when a Purse of 200 Dollars (it was said) was started for by five Horses, whose Names, Pedigrees, &c. &c. we know not; nor whether the *Knowing* or *Unknowing Ones* were *taken-in*.

* vide Pa. 195. * Jared Ingersoll. * vide the Circular Letter of the House of Rep. 1765.

Extract of a Letter from Bridgwater, *Sept.* 24. 1765.

THE following is a Copy of the Proceedings of this Town at a Meeting held Yesterday, for investing our Representative with their general Sentiments.—We are not so well acquainted with every ill consequence of the new designed Regulations, nor have we any Pattern for to show our dislike, have therefore plainly declared against what (at least in general) appears to be insupportable.

Bridgwater, Sept. 23. 1765.

"AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Bridgwater, legally assembled, the following Instructions were given to their Representative for his Director at the approaching Assembly, which if published may serve to demonstrate the universal similitude of Sentiment exhibited on the melancholy Occasion, viz.

To DANIEL HOWARD, *Esq; Representative of the Inhabitants of the Town of* Bridgwater, *in the Great and General Court of the Province of* Massachusetts-Bay *in* New-England.

SIR,

IT need not surprize any thinking Person that the Colonies in North America, should be greatly alarmed at the late Stamp-Act from Great-Britain, as it affects their Estates and Liberty. It is thought by your Constituents that, at this critical Season, you would not be unwilling to know their Minds upon this important Affair.

We look upon the said Act to be a Burthen grievous, distressing, and insupportable, not only likely to enslave the present but future Generations. The great and heavy load of Debt lying upon us at present, arising from the late expensive War, and the Defence and Support of his Majesty's Government here, has sunk us so low already, that the addition of the *Stamp-Act* will sink us into final Ruin. With Regard to the Power of the British Ministry to Tax us in such a Manner, is a Point that has been disputed with great Warmth on both sides of the Question. We would be far from saying any Thing whereby we might justly be charged of being disloyal Subjects to a good and gracious Sovereign, or that we had not a proper and becoming Sense of the Power of the British Court. But we really apprehend our Charter Privileges and natural Rights, as we are Descendants from Great Britain, are infringed by the said Act. Our Advice and Instruction therefore to you is, that upon all proper Occasions you exercise your utmost Endeavours and strongest Efforts, in a modest, becoming and respectful Manner, to prevent said Act's taking Place in this Government; and that you would, with a watchful Eye and great Diligence, upon every Occurrent, guard and protect the Properties and Liberties of your Country, against all Incroachments and Innovations whatsoever made thereupon.

Likewise, we desire you to oppose every Attempt to raise, by Way of Tax, any Sum or Sums of Money, or to dispose of any already in the Treasury, in any other Way than has been the customary Practice, or in short for any thing except defreying the necessary Expences of the Government.

You may also signify our utmost Abhorrence and Detestation at every unruly Outrage that has or may be committed on Persons or Property, any where in his Majesty's loyal Province of the Massachusetts-Bay."

We hear that William Story, Esq; has resigned the Office of Deputy Register of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in this Province.

For some Days past there has been shewn in this Town a remarkable large live Hog, whose weight is 973 lb. is upwards of 10 Feet long from the Snout to the End of the Tail, and in Height 4 Feet 2 Inches. It was raised at Cape Ann, is between 2 and 3 Years old, and is thought to be the largest ever seen in this Country.

For LONDON,

The Ship *Thomas* and *Samuel*,

William Deverson, jun. Commander,

Will sail in about fourteen Days. For Passage apply to the Master on board, or to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in Kingstreet.

N. B. A few Barrels of Pot-Ash is wanted to compleat her Freight.

A small Quantity of *Burlington* Pork, and *Philadelphia* Bar Iron, to be sold at said Store.

TO BE LET,

A small Sugar-House with proper Utensils for refining Sugar. Enquire of *Benjamin Pickman*, Esq; *Salem, Sept.* 27. 1765.

The Sale of the Library of WILLIAM BOLLAN, Esq;

is postponed to WEDNESDAY next the 2d Day of *October*, at ten o'Clock in the Morning; at which Time it will certainly begin at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King-street, *Boston*.

The Library consists of a great Number of Books, wrote by the best Authors in Law, Divinity, History &c. A Catalogue of said Books may be seen in Mr. *Hatch*'s Office in the Court-House, *Boston*; and the Books may be seen at said Tavern on the Monday and Tuesday preceding the Sale.

J. RUSSELL, V. Mr.

To the PUBLIC.

AN Advertisement having been lately dispersed both in town and country, charging the Printers of the Boston News-Papers, with the crime, not only of having entered into a combination, with unparallel'd audacity (as it is express'd) to impose upon all who are not *extremely* cautious, but also of publishing a falsehood in their Advertisement of "Ames's Almanack revived & improved for 1766." It has thence become necessary for a public vindication, however uninteresting to the world.

The first charge, that of entering into a combination, &c. seems grounded on their giving the Almanack they advertise, as it is alledged, a *spurious* title. In answer to which, let it be observed, that the Printers, with all due modesty, cannot help thinking, that a stranger may as well *revive and improve* the late Dr. Ames's Almanack as an immediate, lineal descendant of that respectable gentleman; that is, a stranger may not only follow his mode, but also improve upon his plan, and thereby revive his labour, as truly as a son, without a metaphor, and even without being chargeable with giving the new performance a *spurious* title.

As to the next and most material suggestion, that of the Printers *falsely* asserting that the present Mr. Ames "declined to publish an Almanack for 1766." The following Deposition, taken before a Magistrate by Mr. Draper, one of the Printers, and the only one who negociated with Mr. Ames on the subject, is thought to be the best answer; that all may know the truth, by the solemnity of an oath, and Judge for themselves on which side the *unparallel'd audacity* is most conspicuous.——

RICHARD DRAPER, *being on oath, solemnly testifies and declares, that last Winter and Spring, he repeatedly applied to Mr. Nath. Ames of Dedham, and requested him (offering the usual terms) to continue an Almanack under the same name and title with that of his late Father; and that he would seasonably prepare a copy for the year* 1766, *so that it might be published and sold before the Stamp-Act took place, which, it was then apprehended, would be in force in September; that in April last, he renew'd his application, and engaged to him, if he would deliver a copy by the 1st of August, the sum of £.* 200 *old tenor, the highest price that had ever been given his Father, and that but for one year; to all which applications and offers, he as often replied that the settling his Father's estate, and his own business, would take up the whole of his time. After this, however, viz, in May last, the Deponent understanding it was likely Mr. Ames might be prevailed upon to furnish him with a copy, provided sufficient encouragement was given him, applied to him again, as it was then made certain that the Stamp-Act would not take place till the 1st of November; to which Mr. Ames replied as before, that he could get no time to calculate, and that it would be a greater detriment to his other business, than the sum offered would compensate; but added, that a Gentleman at College had offered him his assistance, and if the Deponent would engage a sum worth while, viz. about £.* 300 *O. T. he would on that condition furnish him with a copy, tho' not so soon as he had proposed: The Deponent looking upon this as equivalent to a refusal, replied that the price was too large for him to risk his finishing of it timely enough for his purpose. The Deponent further declares, that after he had obtained a copy of the anonymous Almanack since published by him and his brethren, Mr. Ames intimated that he should prepare a copy for* 1766; *to which he answered, that he had then procured one from College; that he had had a great deal of trouble about the affair, but notwithstanding if Mr. Ames would deliver him his copy by the 1st of September, he would give him £.* 100 *for it, which he refused to accept, alledging that he was offered* 20 *Guineas. And further this Deponent saith not.* RICHARD DRAPER.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, Sept. 28. 1765.

THEN the above-named Mr. *Richard Draper* personally appearing, made Oath to the Truth of the above Deposition by him subscribed.

Before me, BELCHER NOYES, Just. of Peace.

It is hoped the above Affidavit containing a true state of the Facts, will be satisfactory to all who think it worth their while to attend to this Controversy, and the decision of it is left to the impartial Public.——

☞ The Almanack published by the Printers and Booksellers, under the Title of *Ames's Almanack revived and improved*, was calculated by a young Gentleman at Harvard College, and recommended by the best judge of Astronomical Calculations in America.

The Public are hereby notified that Dr. Nathaniel Ames, *of Dedham has now completed a Copy of an Almanack for the Year* 1766, *which will soon be published and sold by the Printers and Booksellers in* Boston, *at a cheaper Rate than by any of the Scotch Printers, Booksellers, or Pedlers in Town or Country.*

Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery No. 5, to be had of the Printers hereof.

The following Extract from His Majesty's Proclamation dated at St. James's the 22*d Day of* February, 1765, *is published that all Persons concerned may govern themselves accordingly.*

——"Whereas it hath been humbly represented unto Us, that it may have happened that, during the late War, several Passes granted pursuant to the said recited Proclamation, may, either by Accident, or undue Means, have fallen into the Hands of Foreigners, who by Colour of such Passes, may carry on their Trade; We, taking the Premises into Our Royal Consideration, and judging it necessary to put a speedy Stop to all such indirect Practices, which do not only tend to the Prejudice of Our trading Subjects, but may occasion a Misunderstanding between Us and the Governments on the Coast of *Barbary*, for preventing thereof have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, to publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare, That all such Passes of the present Form, now in being, shall not continue in Force longer than till the First Day of *February*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty six (except such Passes as have been granted to Ships gone or going to the *East Indies*, or other remote Voyages, where they cannot be timely furnished with new Passes; and that in such Case, the Passes of the present Form do continue in Force for Two Years, from and after the said First Day of *February*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty six). And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving Subjects, who are or shall be possessed of any such Passes, that they do, before the First Day of *February*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty six, return the same (except such as are before excepted) into the Office of the Admiralty of *Great-Britain*, or to the respective Collectors of Our Customs at the Out-ports of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, or to the Governors of some of Our Foreign Plantations or Dominions, in order to their being cancelled; and that they do furnish themselves with Passes of a new Form, under the Hands and Seals of Our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, in lieu thereof, for their several Ships and Vessels, according to the Treaty subsisting between Us and the said Governments on the Coast of *Barbary*, and the Regulations made by Our Royal Predecessor King *George* the First, by Order in his Privy Council, on the Fourteenth Day of *June*, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and twenty two, and Our Instructions given to Our said Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, touching the same."——

Boston, Sept. 26. 1765.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Catalogue for the Library of HARVARD-COLLEGE in *Cambridge*, acquaint the Public, that they propose very soon to forward a Catalogue to *London*: And in order to prevent an unnecessary increase of Duplicates, they desire that such Gentlemen, as purpose to give Books to the Library, would as soon as may be, send the Books or a Catalogue of them, to either the Rev. President, Mr. Professor *Winthrop*, at *Cambridge*, the Hon. Mr. *Hubbard*, or the Rev. Mr. *Eliot*, at *Boston*.——And all who have any Books in their Possession belonging to the former Library, are desired to return them to any one of those Gentlemen.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At Capt. Forbes's *House near the Town-House.*

THIS-DAY, *at Three o'Clock*,

Sundry Pieces of Calico, Long-Cloths, Cheryderry, Nankeens, Cotton Hose, black Snail Lace, Huckaback, Mantua Silks, Cyprus, black Alamode, Womens Mitts, Kid and Lamb Gloves, Worsted Caps, Velvet Jacket Patterns, sundry Ribbons, Irish Threads, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, black Bone Lace, Sewing Silks, Checks, Bed Ticks, Garlix, Dowlas, Sheeting, Irish Linen, and sundry other Articles. The Sale to be continued from Day to Day till all are sold.

Custom-House, Boston, *Sept.* 28. 1765.

ENTERED-IN.

Thorp, Deane, Brooks, and Taylor from Connecticut: Hodgkins from Maryland: Davis from Antigua: Fellows from Oporto: Hulme from London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Thorp, Brooks & Freeman for Connecticut: Deane and Taylor for Rhode-Island & Connecticut: Smithwick for West-Indies: Godfrey for Africa: Atwood for Halifax: Glover for Nova-Scotia: Sharad and McLean for Great-Britain, Deverson, Stutson, Ashburn and Legit for London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Foggo for Annapolis-Royal: Soules for Halifax: Hewett for Quebec: Carham for Philadelphia: Aitken for Virginia: Ingersol & Tower for North-Carolina: Clark for West-Indies: Auld for Glasgow: Blake, Calef and Johnson for London.

0000500 Vide the Stamp Act page 531 They mean the Ship of Gen. Gladwin &c. &c.

GRANADA, *Aug.* 20.

The following is a traſlation of the letter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to Monſ. Le Count D' Ennery, and Monſ. Le Preſident De Peinier, at Martinico.

Monſieur Le Count d'Ennery, and Monſieur Le Preſident de Peinier.

BY the third article of the firſt paragraph of my letters patent, of the year 1727, I ordained that no foreigners ſhould touch, with their ſhips or veſſels at the ports, roads or creeks of my iſlands and colonies, nor navigate within a league around the ſame, upon pain of confiſcation of their ſhips or veſſels, together with their cargoes, and a fine of one thouſand livres to be paid by each captain and his crew. Thoſe regulations were the more neceſſary as a very illicit trade was carried on at that time, by foreign ſhips and veſſels, to the great prejudice of the commerce of my iſlands; but as circumſtances are changed at the windward iſlands, by the ceſſion which I made to my brother the King of Great-Britain, of the iſland of Granada, and of the neutral iſlands of Tobago, St. Vincent and Dominica, of which the ſituation is ſuch, that the Engliſh going from Tobago and Granada to Dominica, are obliged to keep cloſe to my iſland of Martinico, and thoſe going from Barbados to Dominica, are forced to paſs between St. Vincent and St. Lucia, or thro' the channel that ſeparates Martinico from St. Lucia; inſomuch, that if the ſecond part of the third article of the firſt paragraph of my ſaid letters patent of 1727 ſhould continue, their veſſels would always be liable to confiſcation pronounced by the ſaid article. I have conſidered on the other hand, that my ſubjects of Martinico are equally obliged to keep cloſe to Dominica in going to Guadaloupe, ſo that if the Engliſh obſerved the like conduct towards us, my ſubjects of my Leeward iſlands, as well as the Engliſh would, from the mixture of poſſeſſion mutually meet with difficulties in the navigation, from which incidents might happen capable of breaking the union re-eſtabliſhed by the laſt treaty of peace. In order to prevent all the inconveniences which might ariſe therefrom, my intention is, to let the firſt part of the ſaid third article remain in force, and to ſuſpend the execution of the other, till farther orders, in conſequence of which, I command you to take heed that no foreign ſhip or veſſel touch at any of the ports, roads or creeks of my Leeward iſlands; and that the judges of the ſaid iſlands pronounce ſentence of confiſcation againſt ſuch ſaid ſhips or veſſels as ſhall be taken acting contrary to the third article of the firſt paragraph of my ſaid letters patent of October 1727. But at the ſame time I am to be underſtood that the captains of Engliſh ſhips and other veſſels be not arreſted, or anywiſe detained, if they ſhould even navigate within a league of my ſaid iſlands, until farther orders from me. And to the end that my ſubjects of my ſaid Leeward iſlands may conform hereto, and that the judges may be informed of my will in this reſpect, you will take care to cauſe this letter, which is for no other purpoſe, to be regiſtered in the ſuperiour council of Martinico. And I pray God to keep you Monſieur Le Comte D'Ennery, and you Monſieur Le Preſident De Peinier in his holy protection.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(And under ſigned) Le Duc D'CHOISEUL.

Regiſtered in the Superiour Council of Martinico, at St. Pierre, the 20th day of March 1765.

(Signed) GOURAND FILS.

For LONDON,

The Ship JOHN,

Thomas Aſhburn, Maſter,

Now lying at the Long-Wharf. Will ſail the 10th Day of *October*. Freighters or Paſſengers may agree with JOHN ROWE, at his Warehouſe.

Boſton, Sept. 23. 1765.

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,

A Quantity of Choice

New-York Cargo *Madeira* Wine.

Alſo, an Aſſortment of Anchors, Pig Iron, Ironmongery, Wool-Cards, a few Cheſts of Tea, Starch, Colcheſter Baize, Hoſiery, Sperma-Ceti Candles, Brazeletto, &c. &c.

To be ſold very cheap for Caſh only,

A fine Topſail Schooner of 85 Tons Burthen, extraordinary well found.--Likewiſe choice *Barbados* Rum, Muſcovado Sugars, Turk's Iſland Salt, and a few Barrels of Mackrel. Enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare* or *Benjamin Harrod*.

TO BE SOLD for ſuch Pay as may ſuit,

A likely well-built double-deck'd BRIGANTINE, 100 Tons Burthen, built of the beſt white Oak Timber and Plank, has a long Quarter-Deck and fine Accommodations, and is every Way compleatly finiſhed. For further particulars enquire of *John Lowell*, at his Shop near the Conduit.

ALL Perſons indebted for the *Boſton Evening-Poſt* are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Publiſhers thereof.

Imported from LONDON,

And to be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh, by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in *Boſton*,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India-Goods, fit for all Seaſons, viz.

Broad Cloths, German Serges, knapt and plain Beaver Coating and Bearſkins, moſt colours, with Trimmings ſuitable for the ſame; Velvet Shapes for Jackets cheap; Mens Cloaths of all Sizes, with a great Aſſortment of Stocking Breeches; Cardinals and Shades, Sattin Hats and Bonnets quilted and plain, coloured Crapes, Necklaces, Earings and Pendants, and a genteel Aſſortment of Ribbons, Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the Dozen, ſcarlet, crimſom, black & cloth-colour'd Taffaty, Perſians, Trimmings for Gowns and Sacks, Fillets and Tippets for Women & Children, Iriſh Hollands, ſprig'd & plain Camblets, flower'd and plain Ruſſels, Chinces, Worſted Grograms, yard & half yard Poplins, Capuchin Silks, ſcarlet, pink and black Sattins, Kerſeys, Baize and Flannels, Boys Shoes cheap, Womens beſt *Lynn* made Callimanco Shoes at 7s. O. T. by the ſingle Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the ſingle Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

☞ LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen, or leſs Quantity, with great Encouragement to licenſed Perſons: and by the ſingle pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven & three pence: Alſo the very beſt Hyſon Tea, at Ten Pounds O.T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.

☞ *N. B.* All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the beſt Kind; and if otherwiſe will be taken back, and the Money return'd, by the ſaid *Jolley Allen*.

Imported in Capt. Deverſon *from* LONDON, *by*

Caleb Blanchard,

In Union-Street, BOSTON,

A large and general Aſſortment of Fall GOODS, which are to be ſold at the very loweſt Prices for Caſh, by Wholeſale or Retail.

The Grantees of the ſeveral Towns lying Weſt of *Connecticut* River, who hold by Patent under the Seal of the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, and whoſe Lands by the late Settlement of his Majeſty now fall within the Limits of *New-York* Government, are hereby notified, That the Meeting of the Agents of a conſiderable Number of ſaid Towns ſtands adjourned to the 7th Day of *November* next, Ten o'Clock before Noon, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in *Boſton*, where thoſe Towns who have not as yet appeared are deſired to meet by their Agent or Agents, to conſider of and determine what further Meaſures may be proper to take to ſecure their reſpective Titles.

To be Sold by Ebenezer Miller,

About 100 Acres of Wood Land in *Milton*, and about 60 Acres of Paſturage and Mowing, with a Barn on it, both Pieces lying together, and to be ſold either together or ſeperate For further Particulars enquire of Col. *Miller* of *Milton*, or Mr. *Iſaac Billing*, adjoining the Premiſes. Alſo,

POOL's Synopſis, five Volumes.

Enquire of *Charles Miller* on *Minot's* T.

Notice is hereby given to any Perſon ſkilled in the Buſineſs of Chimney-Sweeping, that the Inhabitants of *Marblehead* are in want of ſuch a Perſon: and any ſuch one applying to the Seleſtmen of ſaid Town will find good Encouragement. *Sept.* 23. 1765.

To be ſold by JOHN PIGEON,

At the North-End Inſurance-Office,

A fine SCHOONER, 80 or 90 Tons, nine Months old; a good Topſail SLOOP, two or three Years old; choice *Anguilla* & *Turk's Iſland* Salt; *Jamaica* Fiſh, Pollock, Anchors, Sole-Leather, Mens Shoes, Womens Callimanco Shoes *Lynn* make, and an Aſſortment of *Engliſh* GOODS.

To be ſold by Powers Marriott,

A little beyond Milton *Bridge, oppoſite Col.* Gooch's,

A Parcel of pink, green, blue, grey, & roſe colour'd *Engliſh* & *Genoa* DAMASKS; black Paduſoy, Book Muſlins, & ſundry other Articles.

As the Goods are unſaleable at Milton, *he will ſell them very cheap for Caſh.*

ALL Perſons indebted to *John & Thomas Stevenſon*, by Bond, Note of Hand, or Book Debt, are deſired to make Payment immediately, or they may depend on being ſued without further Notice.

N. B. Said *Stevenſons* have an *Aſſortment* of Engliſh Goods, which they continue to ſell very cheap for Caſh. *Boſton, Sept.* 12. 1765.

Samuel Quincy hereby notifies the Removal of his Office from that he lately improved, to the Houſe where he now lives in Queen-ſtreet, next the Probate Office.

TO BE LET,

A commodious Brick Dwelling-Houſe, with good Yard, Garden, Stable, &c. very well ſituated for Buſineſs, near Faneuil-Hall.—Enquire of Mrs. *Sarah Boylſton*, at ſaid Houſe.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mrs. *Lydia Skinner*, late of *Boſton*, Widow, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Nathaniel Coffin* and *Peter Johonnot*, Executors to the laſt Will of ſaid deceaſed, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement.

All Perſons that have any Demands on Capt. *James Forbes*, are deſired to lodge their Demands with *John Rowe*, *Joſeph Green*, and *Nicholas Boylſton*, Eſqrs. who are appointed Truſtees to ſettle his Affairs.—And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Capt. *James Forbes*, are deſired to come and ſettle their Accounts with the aforeſaid Truſtees, otherwiſe they may depend upon being ſued to *October* Court.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *William Browne*, jun. late of *Salem*, deceaſed, are deſired to apply to *John Browne*, Merchant, in *Boſton*, Adminiſtrator (cum Teſtamento annexo) on ſaid Eſtate, who will diſcharge the ſame; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, or they may depend they will be ſued without any further Notice, to next *October* Court, as the Adminiſtrator is determined to ſettle the Eſtate without any farther Delay. *Boſton*, 9th *Sept.* 1765.

Robert Blair

Juſt now imported a forted Parcel of *Scots* and *Engliſh* GOODS;—which are to be ſold at his Store North Side of the Swing-Bridge, ſecond Door from Mr. *Dupee*, Inſtrument Maker:—As his Stay will be but ſhort, he propoſes ſelling them off at a low Advance for Caſh.

James M'Matter

Has juſt now imported an Aſſortment of *Scots* and *Engliſh* GOODS;—which will be ſold at a low Advance for Caſh, at his Store North Side of the Swing Bridge, next Door to Mr. *Dupee* Inſtrument Maker.

TO BE SOLD *very Cheap* for Caſh,

A SLOOP, burthen about 80 Tons, (juſt arrived form Whaling) with all her Appurtenances, &c. Her Boats almoſt new.—Alſo two new Cables, one 11 and the other 12 Inches.—Likewiſe, To be LET, one Half of a Brick Houſe, near Mr. *William Torrey's*, Baker, in Water-Street. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

The Manſion Houſe of Sir HENRY FRANKLAND, Bart. adjoining to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's. Any Perſon that inclines to hire the ſame, may apply to *Ralph Inman* for Particulars.

Whereas *Mary* the Wife of me the Subſcriber, after repeated acts of Infidelity, hath moſt wickedly eloped and refuſeth to return to live with me, and I am apprehenſive that ſhe may endeavour to run me in Debt: I do hereby publickly declare that I will not pay one Farthing of any Debts that ſhe ſhall contract.

Raſton, Aug. 26 1765. SAMUEL PERRY.

High-Water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Riſing and Setting for the enſuing Week.

High-Water.	H. M.	☉ *riſes* H. M.	☉ *ſets* H. M.
MONDAY, - - -	12 29	6 12	5 48
TUESDAY, - -	1 15	6 13	5 47
WEDNESDAY -	2 4	6 15	5 45
THURSDAY, - -	2 54	6 16	5 44
FRIDAY, - - -	3 30	6 17	5 43
SATURDAY, - -	4 27	6 19	5 41
SUNDAY, - - -	5 10	6 21	5 39

1 Quar. Sunday 6 Night.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.